

REPUBLICAN RECORD

State Committee Tells Voters of New Jersey What Party Has Accomplished.

Since Coming Into Power, Twelve Years Ago, It Has Rescued the State from Iniquitous "Boss" Rule and Enacted Many Excellent Laws in the Interest of the People.

Benefits to Labor.

The legislative contributions of the Republican party to the legitimate interests of labor have been such as to broaden the workman's opportunities and protect his interests in every possible way consistent with justice to others.

Notable among these statutes are four enactments, all directed against long standing and widely recognized abuses, namely:

The act of 1900, providing for the cash payment of wages at periods not longer than two weeks, which has been and is now of incalculable benefit to the large populations of the glass producing districts in the Southern counties of our state, and also to the iron miners of the northern section, who had for generations back been obliged to accept goods at company stores instead of the cash which they had honestly earned by their labor.

Second, the tenement house law of 1904, under which a board to control the erection of tenements was appointed, whose duty it is to see that structures in which of necessity large numbers of our population must find homes are provided with every safeguard known to modern sanitary and hygienic science.

Third, the general factory act of 1904, which fixes fourteen years as the minimum age at which children of either sex may be employed in factories or workshops, provides for the fullest possible protection for operatives in the matter of factory construction, the use of safeguards against accidents and the institution of such devices as are specially designed, like the exhaust fan, to mitigate the dangers of occupations known to be a menace to health.

Fourth, an act appropriating a commission to revise the master and servant act in the interests of labor, an act greatly desired by laboring people.

New State Institutions.

There have been created by Republican legislation since 1884 these new and important state institutions, either built or authorized by statute, in addition to important enlargements and improvements of existing institutions:

The Rahway reformatory, cost \$1,048,280.

The state village for epileptics, cost \$312,956.33.

Home for soldiers and sailors and their wives, cost \$103,500.

Colored manual and training school.

A new state normal school (to be built this year).

A state tuberculosis sanitarium (in building).

State home for girls building, cost \$125,000.

State armories, cost \$981,320.

Two Millions For Improved Roads.

From 1894 to 1906, inclusive, the state paid in state aid for improved roads a total of \$1,812,578.24. The appropriation last year was \$277,000. In 1893, the last year of Democratic control in the legislature, the appropriation was \$20,661.85. There had been no previous appropriation. Practically the entire system of state aided good roads in New Jersey is the result of Republican legislative appropriations. The legislature this year was extraordinarily liberal in giving to this important state object.

Under the state aid law of 1892 there were built, up to Nov. 1, 1905, a total of 1,111½ miles of improved roads at a cost to the state of \$1,025,441.14. Of this total only 37.80 miles were built prior to 1894, when the Democrats were in power in legislation.

New Jersey is today foremost of all the states in the extent of improved roads, and her example has been of immense benefit to the country at large, while the improvement has been of enormous benefit to New Jersey farmers and villagers and has vastly stimulated the growth of suburban places and the values of suburban and rural property. The greater economy of transportation for farmers and urban business houses, if capitalized, would far exceed the cost of state aid for improved road building.

How Equal Taxation Has Been Accomplished.

The legislation of the last two years has been described as epochal. A mere schedule of the most important acts passed in 1905 and 1906 will fully justify that description. It has been affirmed, and without contradiction, that the legislation of the two years is incomparably greater in its importance and far-reaching beneficial effects than the sum of all the previous legislation in this state since the adoption of the constitution of 1844.

The greatest achievement of the last two years was the final settlement of the railroad tax question, which had been the great problem of state politics ever since the first railroad received a charter from the state.

Railroad enterprise in its infancy was attended with great hazard, but was welcomed by every community, and its development encouraged by consideration in the way of moderate taxes. The benefits that the state derived from railroad development were immeasurably greater than were the

immunities in the way of taxation. At that time taxes upon all kinds of property were much lower than in the present day. The railroads made possible the marvelous development of the resources of our state. Cities and towns sprang up and grew rapidly and the needs of this dense and congested population required an increasing amount for the support of municipal and state government. This increased taxation on all kinds of property, real and personal, called attention to the difference in the methods of taxation as between railroads and other kinds of property and resulted in the agitation of this question, so that in 1884 a Republican senate and a Democratic house enacted a railroad tax law that about doubled the amount of railroad taxes, but came short of equal taxation.

The first break in this law was in 1897, when the legislature gave to the taxing districts all the income of the fees of the chancery and supreme court clerks (aggregating last year \$2,900) were turned into the state treasury. By the abolition of fees in all the counties of the state the public incomes of these counties are increased by nearly half a million dollars annually.

Conserving the Water Supply of the State.

Perhaps the most important legislation enacted under Republican party control during the last two years is that designed to conserve the potable water supply of the state. With our rapidly increasing population, the future demands of growing municipalities for an adequate water supply must be given consideration and attention as a matter of statesmanship. Such legislation was recommended by the governor in both his inaugural address and his first message. Steps have been taken and are being taken that will prove of great benefit to future generations. The preservation of the forests of the state presents one of the most important aspects of the situation.

The forests, long neglected, have been taken under the state care. The state forestry act of 1904, enacted at the suggestion of Governor Stokes in his inaugural address, has been quoted abroad as a model law. Governor Stokes showed that the state's woodlands covered 46 per cent of the upland area, yielding an annual product of \$4,182,337. The new law created a commission which is acquiring extensive tracts of forest land for reservation development and future use as public parks.

The legislature this year authorized the riparian commission to inquire into the possibility of the acquisition of the inland lakes and the state ownership and control of the sources of water supply. The state forestry commission is endeavoring to purchase forest lands around the head water sheds of our streams for this purpose. The wisdom of the legislature, which looks ahead to the acquisition of the inland lakes for public parks by the people, and as reservoirs and storage ponds, the acquisition of all our water supplies, needs no defense in a state whose rapidly growing population makes the question of water supply the most important problem of the day.

A notable and far reaching act by the legislature this year was that which prohibits the piping of potable waters out of the state for commercial profit. In this matter the governor and legislature withheld appeals from prominent national as well as New York public officials and influences. This new law is of immense significance. Control of the watersheds of the state has largely been acquired by private corporations, and plans have been made for diverting their waters to other states. It would not have been very long before the ownership and diversion of state waters would be converted into entrenched vested interests. Republican legislation has anticipated and prevented that.

The governor and legislature inaugurated a new and highly important policy respecting the preservation of the rivers and streams of the state from pollution and for the prevention of disastrous floods. By an agreement effected by the governor the municipalities on the Passaic consented to await the report of an engineering expert employed by Paterson to determine whether that municipality would join in the construction of a sewer. The legislature will be called in extra session in September to pass the necessary legislation. The state also is, through a commission, co-operating with the state of Pennsylvania with a view to the redemption of the Delaware river from pollution. These steps are preliminary to a cleansing up of all the rivers and streams of the state.

This legislation was promised in the Republican state platform of 1904, as a reference to that platform will show. It was outlined in the inaugural address of Governor Stokes in January, 1905, and recommended in his first annual message last January. It was in its conception, in its deliberation and in its execution wholly Republican legislation, as the records indubitably show, and was the natural evolution of Republican policy conceived two years ago. The credit belongs, therefore, to no individual or individuals, but to the Republican party as a party.

Limitation of Franchises Also Brought About.

Until the present year there never was any limit on the power of a municipality to grant a public service franchise in perpetuity. Until last year the policy of such grants was never seriously brought in question. But the sentiment of opposition existed in the minds of men who gave some thought to the rights of future generations. The legislature of 1905 appointed a special commission to investigate the subject. It reported in favor of limitation. Governor Stokes, in his annual message last January, devoted a chapter to the subject, recommending a limitation of time for such franchises.

The first bill introduced in the senate

at the last session, on Jan. 15, was by Senator Hillary of Morris county, an act limiting public utility franchises to twenty years. As finally passed it permitted a vote of the people to extend the time to forty years, the maximum to be allowed by the law. As will be seen, this law was of Republican conception, deliberation and execution.

As to Overcapitalization.
For years complaint has been made throughout the country of the overcapitalization of public utility corporations. In accordance with the suggestion in the governor's message an act preventing such overcapitalization was passed by the Republican legislature.

End of the Fee System.

The final abolition of the fee system in county offices effected this year was the culmination of Republican policy begun in the state offices, where the fees of the chancery and supreme court clerks (aggregating last year \$2,900) were turned into the state treasury. By the abolition of fees in all the counties of the state the public incomes of these counties are increased by nearly half a million dollars annually.

Conserving the Water Supply of the State.

Perhaps the most important legislation enacted under Republican party control during the last two years is that designed to conserve the potable water supply of the state. With our rapidly increasing population, the future demands of growing municipalities for an adequate water supply must be given consideration and attention as a matter of statesmanship. Such legislation was recommended by the governor in both his inaugural address and his first message. Steps have been taken and are being taken that will prove of great benefit to future generations. The preservation of the forests of the state presents one of the most important aspects of the situation.

The forests, long neglected, have been taken under the state care. The state forestry act of 1904, enacted at the suggestion of Governor Stokes in his inaugural address, has been quoted abroad as a model law. Governor Stokes showed that the state's woodlands covered 46 per cent of the upland area, yielding an annual product of \$4,182,337. The new law created a commission which is acquiring extensive tracts of forest land for reservation development and future use as public parks.

The legislature this year authorized the riparian commission to inquire into the possibility of the acquisition of the inland lakes and the state ownership and control of the sources of water supply. The state forestry commission is endeavoring to purchase forest lands around the head water sheds of our streams for this purpose.

The wisdom of the legislature, which looks ahead to the acquisition of the inland lakes for public parks by the people, and as reservoirs and storage ponds, the acquisition of all our water supplies, needs no defense in a state whose rapidly growing population makes the question of water supply the most important problem of the day.

A notable and far reaching act by the legislature this year was that which prohibits the piping of potable waters out of the state for commercial profit. In this matter the governor and legislature withheld appeals from prominent national as well as New York public officials and influences. This new law is of immense significance.

Control of the watersheds of the state has largely been acquired by private corporations, and plans have been made for diverting their waters to other states. It would not have been very long before the ownership and diversion of state waters would be converted into entrenched vested interests. Republican legislation has anticipated and prevented that.

The governor and legislature inaugurated a new and highly important policy respecting the preservation of the rivers and streams of the state from pollution and for the prevention of disastrous floods. By an agreement effected by the governor the municipalities on the Passaic consented to await the report of an engineering expert employed by Paterson to determine whether that municipality would join in the construction of a sewer. The legislature will be called in extra session in September to pass the necessary legislation.

The state also is, through a commission, co-operating with the state of Pennsylvania with a view to the redemption of the Delaware river from pollution. These steps are preliminary to a cleansing up of all the rivers and streams of the state.

This legislation was promised in the Republican state platform of 1904, as a reference to that platform will show. It was outlined in the inaugural address of Governor Stokes in January, 1905, and recommended in his first annual message last January. It was in its conception, in its deliberation and in its execution wholly Republican legislation, as the records indubitably show, and was the natural evolution of Republican policy conceived two years ago. The credit belongs, therefore, to no individual or individuals, but to the Republican party as a party.

Limitation of Franchises Also Brought About.

Until the present year there never was any limit on the power of a municipality to grant a public service franchise in perpetuity. Until last year the policy of such grants was never seriously brought in question. But the sentiment of opposition existed in the minds of men who gave some thought to the rights of future generations. The legislature of 1905 appointed a special commission to investigate the subject. It reported in favor of limitation.

The first bill introduced in the senate

HAHNE & CO.
Newark's Store Beautiful

HERE FOR LACE CURTAINS!

This Store's Variety is Unequalled.

It does not matter how much noise any other store may make over its lace curtains—take our word for it, or come and see for yourself—there is no stock in town, in any one store, in any two stores, in any three stores combined, equaling the collection you will find here. Why, in a single division of our lace curtain section we have more kinds of curtains than will be found in any other store, and there are several of these divisions. Hundreds and hundreds of patterns are here to choose from, from the simplest Nottingham to the most elaborate real Arabian laces.

Here are hints of the variety and prices:

Brussels Curtains—Daintiest of all the laces—are shown in no less than 75 designs, and no matter how delicate or heavy the furnishing scheme you can find patterns that will harmonize. Prices range from 4.50 to 75.00 the pair.

We have these in **Sash Curtains** as well as full size.

Real Arabian Lace Curtains—Hand-made laces are here in over 90 patterns, all carefully selected; charming for parlors, libraries and for rooms in which mission furniture is used; made in sash and long curtains, 3 to 4 yards long; 36 to 60 inches wide; prices range from 12.00 to 225.00 the pair.

Lace Net Curtains—A variety of 70 designs; some for parlors; others for libraries and for sitting rooms. These have delicate, heavy borders and are made in Arabian colors, sash and long curtains; prices range from 6.00 to 75.00 the pair.

Irish Point Curtains—The best known and most popular of all the laces because they are both beautiful and exceptionally serviceable; here in no less than 250 patterns, the designs copied from hand-made lace; suitable for curtains, there being enough to satisfy every one who comes; prices guaranteed as low as any, if not lower, ranging from 2.50 to 25.00 the pair.

Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Curtains—Sublime silks for parlors, libraries, living rooms or bedrooms; one hundred designs; at prices ranging from 2.00 to 55.00 the pair.

Italian Fillet—Hand-made curtains in the largest assortment ever brought to Newark; fully 30 patterns of these very high-class laces are here to choose from. We cannot begin to describe their beauty. Prices range from 20.00 to 200.00 the pair.

Buffed Bobbinet Curtains—Full ruffle; useful in almost every room in the house; at prices ranging from 1.25 to 13.50.

**THE
MUTUAL BENEFIT
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEWARK, N. J.**

**FREDERICK FREELINGHUYSEN,
PRESIDENT.**

**ASSETS (Market Values) Jan. 1,
1906.....\$99,127,139 95**

LIABILITIES.....91,474,331 77

SURPLUS.....7,652,808 18

Mutual Benefit Policies

CONTAIN

Special and Peculiar Advantages

Which are not contained in the policies of any other Company.

**DAY & CORNISH,
District Agents.**

776 Broad St., Newark.

Benedict Bros.

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND RICH
GOLD JEWELRY.**

"Benedict's Time" is Standard
Time and Our Trade Mark.

The Watch and Jewelry House of
Benedict Bros. was established in Wall
Street in 1819 by Samuel W. Benedict,
the father of the present Benedict Bros.,
which makes it probably the oldest in
this line in this country. The present
Benedict Bros. removed to the corner of
Cortlandt Street in 1863.

They are now located at the corner of
Broadway and Liberty Street, where
they have the most attractive jewelry
store in the United States and, perhaps,
in the world.

An early inspection of their magnifi-
cent and extensive line of fine Watches,
Diamonds and other Precious Gems is
cordially invited.

Try "The Benedict" Patent
Sleeve and Collar Button.

PUBLIC SCAVENGER
Licensed By Board of Health.

Parties desiring to make contracts to

have their premises kept clean of ashes,

refuse, and garbage, can make favor-

able arrangements with

EDWARD MAXWELL

Office: 15 Clinton Street,

Telephone No. 59-a.

BENEDICT BROTHERS

JEWELERS,

141 Broadway, cor. Liberty St.,

NEW YORK.